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*Sanitary report from Habana.*HABANA, CUBA, *June 12, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the mortality from smallpox in this city dwindled down to 1 death during the last week. That from yellow fever was 37, precisely the same as the previous week, and all were among Spanish soldiers. The weather continues warm and rainy.

Mortuary report.—During the week ended June 10 there were 226 deaths from all diseases, 37 of which were caused by yellow fever, with approximately 130 new cases; 1 was caused by smallpox, with 8 new cases, approximately; 7 were caused by enteric fever, 6 by so-called pernicious fever, 1 by paludal fever, 8 by dysentery, 24 by enteritis, 1 by glanders, 6 by pneumonia, and 36 by tuberculosis.

All of the 37 deaths during the week from yellow fever occurred among Spanish soldiers in the military hospitals, and the 1 death from smallpox was a civilian.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. M. BURGESS,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

Use of sugar warehouses as hospitals continued.

[Telegram.]

WASHINGTON, *June 7, 1897.*

United States Consul, Sagua la Grande, Cuba:

Contrary to quarantine regulations to allow shipment of sugar or other merchandise stored in warehouses used as hospitals.

WYMAN, *Surgeon-General.*

SAGUA, *June 8, 1897.*

Quarantine regulations referred to are observed.

BARKER, *Consul.*

SAGUA LA GRANDE, CUBA, *June 9, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to append for confirmation the following telegram, in reply to yours of 7th instant:

WYMAN, *Washington:* Quarantine regulations referred to are observed.—BARKER, *Consul.*

And to add that as soon as the warehouses were being prepared for hospital use I notified all shippers of sugar and other merchandise that if goods were stored in them they could not receive clearance. Such as was put in them, I learn, went to Habana; but none has, nor will there be any out of the very insignificant shipment from this port made contrary to quarantine regulations.

Yours, truly,

WALTER B. BARKER,
United States Consul.

*Sanitary reports from Santiago.*HABANA, CUBA, *June 10, 1897.*

SIR: Your telegram of the 7th instant forbidding the shipment of sugar or other merchandise stored in yellow fever or smallpox ware-

houses, I had the honor of receiving same day, and parties interested in making shipments have been informed, and due vigilance will be exercised by us.

Very respectfully,

D. M. BURGESS,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *May 29, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the following report on the sanitary condition of Santiago de Cuba for the week ended May 29:

Ninety-three deaths have been reported for this period, of which 2 were from yellow fever, 35 from dysentery, 18 from diarrhea—acute and chronic; 7 from tuberculosis, 2 from remittent fever, 6 from pernicious fever; the rest from noncontagious diseases. The outlook for this summer is gloomy. Dysentery increases in epidemic form, while yellow fever is beginning its deadly work among the troops and unacclimated foreigners. There are now about 40 cases of yellow fever under treatment at the military hospital, and I predict that the number will increase daily and will be very mortiferous this summer. Malarial fevers do not seem to increase, while diarrhea is prevalent to a great extent.

Respectfully,

Dr. H. S. CAMINERO,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *June 5, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the municipal records show the mortality for this week has been 108, 15 more than last week. Of these, 4 were from yellow fever, 41 from dysentery, 19 from diarrhea, both acute and chronic; 5 from tuberculosis, 3 from remittent and 7 from pernicious fevers, the rest from diseases of noncontagious character.

There are 1,500 sick soldiers at the military hospital and 54 cases of yellow fever, the number of the attacked increasing daily; the average of entries into hospital being about 30 daily. Twenty-five thousand men are expected within a few days to begin an active campaign against the rebels, and this will give us a very large number of yellow fever cases. Dysentery continues under epidemic form and diarrhea is very common. Malarial fevers have abated somewhat. The temperature now is hot and dry.

Respectfully,

Dr. H. S. CAMINERO,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

JAPAN.

United States quarantine regulations applied to vessels leaving China and Japan for the United States.

YOKOHAMA, *May 19, 1897.*

SIR: I beg to request your attention to the following extract from a letter of the Surgeon-General of the United States Marine-Hospital Service, which has charge of the execution of the quarantine laws of the United States, and under which I am acting:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
 OFFICE SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., March 18, 1897.

SIR: * * * Relative to the establishment at Yokohama of a disinfecting plant and isolation quarters by the steamship companies plying between Chinese and Japanese ports and the United States, for the inspection of emigrants, disinfection, etc.,